

Five Killed in New Raids on Border

HUGHES RUNS FAR BEHIND COLONEL IN 7-DAY POLL

Ex-President Gets 5,620 of 7,331 Cast by Tribune Readers
MANY FOR T. R.
"FIRST—ALWAYS"
Roosevelt Shows Big Gain Throughout East—Root Receives 196.

Theodore Roosevelt is overwhelmingly the choice for the Republican Presidential nomination in The Tribune's primary. He polled slightly more than 54 votes for every one cast for Charles Evans Hughes. A total of 6,884 ballots were returned in time to be counted for the present summary, 5,620 being for Colonel Roosevelt, 1,064 for Justice Hughes, 196 for Elihu Root and the rest being scattered among twenty-four other names, no one getting more than 25 votes.

The ratio for Roosevelt against the field is more than 4 to 1. Henry Ford got 25 votes, William Howard Taft 13 and President Wilson 19.

A further index of the strength of Roosevelt sentiment was also shown in 347 additional votes sent otherwise than in strict accordance with the terms provided for the contest. Of these, 286 were for Roosevelt, 33 for Hughes, 5 for Root and 23 scattering. They were not considered in the official count, but a separate tally, just as carefully kept, was made of them, owing to the apparent earnestness with which most of the senders seemed to want to record their choice.

T. R. "All the Time."
A summary of the regular ballots shows 1,250 voting for Roosevelt as second choice and 2,632 for Hughes; also, 1,184 voting for Roosevelt as first choice and refusing to name any other choice, being for him, as many wrote on their ballots, "first, second and all the time." Of those naming Hughes 227 failed to name a second.

A number of salient points stand out in this impressive expression of public faith in Roosevelt. Foremost is the fact that four years ago this paper and its constituency were as strongly anti-Roosevelt as any section of the public; the present vote shows conclusively that the course of events since then has changed the stand of The Tribune's readers just as it has changed the stand of this paper.

Analysis of the vote shows also a significant shift in the centre of gravity of Roosevelt sentiment. Whereas the Middle West was far more strongly for Roosevelt in 1912 than the East, the present figures bring out that, although the West is still for him, his gain of strength is now more marked in the East, with its exposed coast constituting a constant argument for adequate national preparedness.

High Percentage of Returns.
Still a third noteworthy point is the remarkably high percentage of the returns as compared with The Tribune's circulation. Of the persons who had subscribed on April 29 in the Graphic Section of which the ballot coupons were printed, between 8 and 9 per cent who saw took the trouble to write their preferences, cut the coupons out and mail them, an unusual showing in test voting experience.

GEN. PETAIN LOSES VERDUN COMMAND

Paris, May 7.—Coinciding with reports of continued German successes at Verdun comes the announcement that General Henri Philippe Petain has been relieved of the command of the French forces at Verdun and has been succeeded by General Robert George Nivelle. General Petain has been promoted, according to the announcement, to commandant in chief of the group of armies in the sector between Soissons and Verdun.

GERMANS PIERCE VERDUN LINES

Win Third of a Mile of Trenches Near Fort Douaumont.

Paris, May 7.—In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse to-day the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of Hill 304 and gained a footing in the first French line between Haudromont Wood and Fort Douaumont, over nearly a third of a mile.

Terrific losses attended the repulse of other violent German attacks to the east of the positions they won, after an all-night bombardment that literally tore to shreds the powerful French defences.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," says the French statement, "a bombardment of extreme violence, which lasted without cessation for two days in the region of Hill 304, was followed to-day by a powerful German attack delivered against our front between Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The enemy, after repeated efforts, penetrated the underground passageways east of Hill 304. Everywhere else he was repulsed with serious losses inflicted by our machine guns and batteries, which energetically bombarded the German lines."

"On the right bank, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans delivered several successive attacks against our trenches between Haudromont Wood and Fort Douaumont. In the western part of the front the enemy gained a footing for an extent of about 500 metres in our first line. To the centre and to the east all the attacks were broken."

An attack by the French early this morning near Thiaumont Farm, east of the Meuse, was repulsed by the Germans, according to Berlin. The statement adds that at several points on the remainder of the front enemy reconnoitring detachments were repulsed, prisoners being taken south of Lihons.

French Win in Lorraine.
The repulse of a strong German reconnaissance south of St. Mihiel and a successful surprise attack on a patrolling force near Lanfroicourt, in Lorraine, are reported in an early French statement, as is the breakdown of a strong German attack on French trenches near Lihons, south of the Somme. The French statement admits the loss of twenty captive balloons set free in a squall on Friday, the capture of fifteen of which inside the German lines was reported by Berlin yesterday.

EMPIRE STATE DRY IN TEN YEARS, HE SAYS

Ex-Gov. Glenn of North Carolina Warns Albany Politicians.
"Shake hands with a few of the Albany politicians and you'll come away with a bag that will last you three days," ex-Governor H. B. Glenn, of North Carolina, told the congregation of the Judson Memorial Church, in Washington Square, yesterday. "The condition at Albany is the worst I have ever seen. Tell your 234 politicians that they had better get on the temperance band wagon, for New York State is going dry within ten or twelve years."

LINER FREES U-BOATS ON TRIP HERE

Venezia, Fired at 700 Miles Off Cape Race, Escapes
ZIG-ZAG IN DARK SAVES HER
Raiders Supposed To Be German Vessels That Slipped from Kiel.

Members of the crew of the Venezia, the Fabre line freighter which arrived in port yesterday, brought with them the story of how their ship was attacked 700 miles off Cape Race on April 29 by two commerce raiders, from which she only escaped after seven hours' fight. Among those who told of the attack were twenty Americans who were returning to this country after taking a shipment of horses to Europe.

They escaped, they said, only because the ship was coming in ballast and could make her fastest speed.

The raiders were German ships, the crew believed, because the Venezia drew their fire while flying the French colors.

One of the pursuers, the men said, was conveying two smaller boats, thought to be submarines. It was the opinion of those on board that Germany is beginning a new submarine policy in conformity with her latest promise to the United States. Her plan is evidently to maintain with "mother ships" several submarines not far from the American coast, and keep with them a swift packet ship to overhaul and warn ships of her enemies.

British Naval Reserve officers in this harbor said last night that the two raiders probably had escaped from Kiel on the night of February 28 in company with the Greif, which was sunk on the following morning in the North Sea by the British auxiliary cruiser Andes.

Four raiders got out at that time, and the sighting of the two by the Venezia on April 29 leaves one more to be accounted for.

Captain Boniface of the Venezia and the other officers were very reticent when asked about the attack, but a member of the crew told the following story of the incident:

"It was a little after noon when the captain sighted a suspicious looking ship about four miles ahead and signalled us to stop. She seemed to be of about 3,000 tons, and had two masts and one funnel. Soon after he made out through his telescope another larger ship, starboard, and he could see two little boats with her that looked like submarines. None of them were flying flags."

"As soon as she saw us coming the first ship started toward us and signalled us to stop. But the captain sheared off sharp and ordered full steam ahead. We hadn't been making more than 12 knots before that, but with danger near the engineer managed to squeeze out 14, because we were travelling light."

"When we turned off the two boats ahead had a short conference. She looked like a fast packet ship. They had evidently decided that the submarines couldn't catch us and that it was dangerous for the mother ship to leave them."

BERLIN ATTACK GOADS GERARD INTO DENIAL

Charge That He's Germany's Enemy Unjust, He Says.
DID HIS UTMOST TO AVOID BREAK
Story That Wife Put Emperor's Medal on Dog Untrue.

Berlin, May 7.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, by defending himself in an interview in the "National Zeitung," draws attention to the fact that he has been subjected to attacks in Germany. The ambassador is quoted as saying:

"I cannot tell about conditions in America, because I have not been there for three years, nor am I sufficiently informed as to the views of the President and the Secretary of State, for the reason that communication between Berlin and Washington is very difficult, even for me; but I hope that peace between Germany and the United States will be maintained."

"I wish you would state that in this crisis and in all former crises I have attached the utmost importance to clearing away misunderstandings between Germany and America. I have always done everything to help avert a conflict between the government to which I am accredited and my government. I do not wish for war between Germany and America, have never wished it, shall never wish it."

Not an Enemy of Germany.
"The accusation that I am an enemy of the Germans is absolutely untrue. I have never done anything to justify the reproach that I dislike the German people."

"It has been said of me lately, with-out a semblance of proof, that I have encouraged my government to go to war, that I said the German government could make as many concessions as it wished, but war was inevitable, because I wished it. They have said that I owned a munitions factory in America and therefore was financially interested in war."

"In an effort to malign me they even wrote to the Crown Princess that my wife had decorated her dog with the orders the Kaiser had conferred on her and that she had taken the dog, thus bedecked, for a walk in Unter den Linden."

"I am exceedingly incensed at these maliciously false stories, which have gained wide circulation even in responsible circles in Berlin. I appeal from these base falsehoods to the leaders of the German government."

"They know that I have always done everything to maintain peace between Germany and America. Naturally, I cannot say what happened at other press conferences, but I can say that I never play a decisive part therein."

Gerard Defence Widely Published.
All the morning newspapers, with the exception of the "Tages-Zeitung," reproduce prominently the "National Zeitung's" interview with Ambassador Gerard.

The semi-official Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following: "The comments of the German newspapers on the Ambassador's interview with the United States are as a rule quite brief. Thus the 'Berliner Tagblatt' devotes only about thirty lines to the subject, the greater part of its article being made up of a summary of other press comment, especially that of newspapers which abstains from comment and simply recalls the fact that it had formerly expressed its opinion on the known to be pro-submarine in sentiment, such as the 'Deutsche Tages-Zeitung.' The 'Tagblatt' merely says on its own account that the note speaks."

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FUNSTON ORDERS PURSUIT OF BANDITS INTO MEXICO

ROBERT DUNN DECLARED INABILITY OF OBREGON TO PROTECT BORDER

Declarations that neither Carranza nor Obregon had sufficient control over their troops to prevent further raids on the border by bandits, or even by some of these troops themselves, and that, because of the state of anarchy in Northern Mexico, eventual policing of that territory by the United States is inevitable, were contained in recent dispatches from Robert Dunn to The Tribune. Extracts from his dispatch of May 1 are:

No co-operation is possible between the forces of the Carranza government in Mexico and General Pershing's army in the field. That is the fact which makes the conference here between Obregon and Scott so fatuous. It is the fact which, if not heeded, will lead us deeper and deeper into the mire of this Mexican situation.

All Northern Mexico is in a state of anarchy. It is neither Villista nor Carranzista—all troops are united against us, ready and eager to attack us if they think they can gain an advantage.

Do not mistake that I counsel immediate opposition to the Mexican government troops, any 'avenging' of Parral, or even that final policing of Mexico by us which every thinking man who knows the situation believes is some day inevitable.

Troopers Battle 2 Hours Cooped in an Adobe Hut

Hold Own Against Mexican Band Until Roof Is Fired—Three Americans Killed in Rush from Blazing Refuge—Attackers Trained Soldiers.

Alpine, Tex., May 7.—In a little adobe house nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the seventy or more Villista bandits at Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the adobe house, and the cavalrymen kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans' leader ordered fireballs to be thrown on the roof, thinly thatched with cedar.

The blazing weed tortured the soldiers below and burned their heads and bodies. Smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing, and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

According to the story brought here, the Mexican bandits first attacked a store and one or two houses in Boquilla, where they made Deemer and Compton prisoners and then sped fifteen miles northward to make their attack on Glenn Springs, which is fringed by rugged hills. At Glenn Springs they wrecked a wax factory belonging to William Ellis, his store and residence, besides one or two other small buildings.

Cry "Death to Gringos."
At 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening the main body of fifty to seventy Mexican bandits swept into the little settlement shouting "Death to the gringos!" The bandits looted the store of J. Deemer and set it on fire. Deemer and a clerk named Compton were seized and bound. The bandits packed their loot on their horses and after setting fire to one or two small frame houses ablaze galloped away northward.

Heading toward Marathon, Tex., the bandits in their night ride came upon Glenn Springs, where a small detachment of nine cavalrymen were stationed. The Mexicans appeared suddenly on the top of a hill beneath which Glenn Springs nestled. Noting their numbers, Private Birck, on outpost duty, emptied his revolver to rouse the camp and then dashed back to the tent. Sergeant Smith and Private Crookham jumped to the fly of the tent. Observing numbers of Mexicans at hand, they ran to an adobe hut, where the six other cavalrymen were preparing to make their defence.

Prepare Hot Reception.
The door of the house, which had only one window, was barred and Sergeant Smith, seeing that his men were outnumbered by 10 to 1, gave orders to shoot carefully and not waste the ammunition.

"We are up against it cold," said Smith, "but we will shoot them something. Let the Mexicans shoot their heads off and run out of ammunition and maybe by morning we will be in a position to give them a run."

On the dash from their tent, Smith and Crookham had lost their revolvers, having been forced to retreat to the adobe house half clothed because of the rapid approach of the Mexicans. The little band took turns shooting from the window. Blood stains in the dry ground around the house showed the places where the bandits suffered in the attack, but Sergeant Smith believes seven or eight bandits were killed and some were wounded.

For three long hours their fight went on. "Just a little while more, boys, and daylight will be with us," urged Smith, who knew the bandits would retreat once they became good targets in the light of dawn.

Attack in Skirmish Order.

The Mexicans fought in skirmish formation. That was proof to Smith's mind that they were dealing with a military body. The Mexicans' horses were tethered some distance to the rear, and the brigands maintained their attack on three sides of the house, from which there was no escape except by the door and the single window.

Unable to rout the Americans from their mud-walled fort, the leader of the Mexican band gave orders to throw Continued on page 2, column 5

Attacks on Three Settlements in Big Bend Country of Texas Will Be Avenged.

CARRANZISTAS SUSPECTED; RAID HALTS CONFERENCE

Army Men Amazed by Boldness of Attack—Two Citizens Believed Slain—Missing Trooper Also Thought to Be Dead.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
El Paso, Tex., May 7.—Four troops of United States cavalry and 200 outraged American citizens, heavily armed—the advance guard of a second punitive expedition into Mexico—are prepared to cross the border to-night from the Big Bend country of Texas to avenge the killing of at least three American cavalrymen, an American citizen and a ten-year-old boy by a band of Mexicans, whether Villistas or Carranzistas has not been established. Two soldiers were wounded and two American citizens were kidnapped across the Rio Grande. One soldier is missing and is believed to be dead. It is reported that the throats of the citizens were cut after the Mexican side was reached.

The known dead are Privates Cohen, Coloe and Rogers of Troop A, 14th Cavalry; the boy, Compton, and J. Deemers, keeper of a store at Deemers. Private Roscoe Tyree is missing and is believed to be dead.

J. Compton, a clerk, of Deemers, and a cattleman were taken prisoners by the Mexicans. It is reported that they were killed on the Mexican side.

The bandits are said to have taken away with them many killed and wounded. The bandits were variously estimated as numbering from 75 to 200.

These bandits, sweeping through the southern limits of Brewster County, in the Big Bend district, laid waste three settlements 150 miles southeast of El Paso—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers—and then escaped back across the Rio Grande into Coahuila.

U. S. SEES NEED OF QUICK ACTION

Washington Expects Second Punitive Expedition to Start at Once.

Washington, May 7.—Renewed raiding of American territory by Mexican outlaws at Glenn Springs and Boquilla, Tex., under circumstances paralleling the Columbus massacre, impressed officials here to-night with the urgent necessity for prompt conclusion of the agreement with the Carranza government to give the United States greater liberty in crushing banditry along the border.

Unexpected Quarter.
The report of new violations of United States soil and the killing of five Americans from a quarter most unexpected, and in which General Carranza had declared he had complete control against outlaws, caused great surprise. Important changes in border patrol forces, with possibly another punitive expedition into Mexico from the Big Bend region of Texas, where the Glenn Springs and Boquilla raids occurred, with Presidio as a base, were predicted.

To Ratify Agreement.
A message from General Scott to-day was interpreted as meaning an early ratification of the agreement. It was understood that General Scott reported the minor phraseology changes suggested by General Carranza to General Obregon. A reply was sent by General Bliss, acting chief of staff, which may result in conclusion of the protocol at the next conference.

Troops Rushed to District.
General Funston reported to-night that movement of a considerable force of border troops to the Big Bend district already had been ordered. Two troops of the 14th Cavalry were sent from Fort Clark, Texas, on a special journey.

SMOKED CIGAR IN BED; TWO SAVED; HE DIES

Mother and Wife Rescued from Burning House.
(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Morristown, N. J., May 7.—George Morgan, twenty-five, went to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth at his home in Port Morris early this morning. He died an hour later from burns, and his wife and mother were rescued from the flames.

HUB AVIATOR PLANS TO FLY AROUND WORLD

P. A. Adams to Start from Atlantic City with Crew of Six.
(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Atlantic City, N. J., May 7.—Porter Atwell Adams, of Boston, is going to circumnavigate the globe. In a specially built aeroplane, with a crew of six men to help him, the young man expects to fly from Atlantic City westward to San Francisco.

Mr. Adams, who is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, is staying at the John Traymore here, making out his itinerary. His preliminary plans call for thirteen stops in his 25,000 mile air journey.

In a year the modern Magellan expedition is to be ready to start. The Glenn Martin company is now building under his direction a great aeroplane which will carry seven men. This will be driven by eight Hall-Scott motors of 125 horsepower each.

THINK WAR MUNITIONS CAUSED FIRE IN PLANT

Experiments with a mysterious war munition, in the interest of the Allies, are believed to have been in progress in the Electrical Testing Company's laboratories, at Eightieth Street and East End Avenue, last night, when fire suddenly broke out to a temporary conclusion. The laboratories, which are on the main floor of the building, were much damaged, but the flames did not spread to upper floors or adjoining buildings.

"All Sold Out"

Were you told that yesterday? A great many were, and we are sorry—but it was your own fault! The only way to be sure of getting the fascinating Sunday Tribune is to speak to your newsdealer in advance.

If what you wanted most was the second part of "My Trip to Verdun," by Frank H. Simonds, then there's a bit of consolation for you. The two parts—yesterday's and the previous Sunday's—have been reprinted in a booklet. Send for it (inclosing postage). You will want to show this masterpiece of the war to your friends.

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